

The National Convention of the Knights

of Labor. The annual Convention of the Enights of abor, which is to be opened at Minnespolis oder, and will probably be in session for a principle, will have more knotty business in of than has some up any year since othing Custer Sympums founded the order

eighteen years ago.

The causes of the unprecedented decline in the strongth, membership, and successful working of the order during the past year might well posspy the whole mind of the Convention from first to last; but there has not been a jot of evidence brought to public view that the managers at headquarters in Talladambia who will Philaderphia, who will control the business at Minnapplia, have ever sought to under-stand them. The main struggle of the reformers in the Convention or General As-sembly will be to break the domineering sembly will be to break the domineering ring known as the General Executive Board, which has risen to supremacy within the past few years, during which period it has been nothing else than a tool of the infamous Home Club, which hatched its conspiracies up in the Bewery. This Board with its allies, constantly grasping after power with evergrowing greed, enlarged its bounds until, at last October's Convention, it overtuned the constitution, took away the arned the constitution, took away the rights of members, outlawed both dele and districts that were obnoxious, raided the treasury, and illegally extended the terms of office at largely increased salaries—General Master Workman Powdency himself being

it is against the new constitution, then leceitfully concected in self-justification, hat the reformers and fair-minded delegate wall direct their assaults; and it remains to be seen whether, during the past year, the ring has been able to fortify itself in assety through the machinery of the order operated in secrecy under the shield. The reformers will strive to overthrow the them constitution of last year and the Genseal Executive Board up to its chief officer, and to decentralise authority by providing for the fermation of trade districts pos-

one of the chief beneficiaries of these pro-

seasing a large measure of self-government. It is unlikely that they will be able to depose Mr. Powdentz, whose agents have assured the election of many delegates pledged to his support, and who is a shifty as well as a fidgety individual, as has just been shown afresh by his sudden change of front toward the trades that were ready revolt, and toward rivals or enemies whom he found it discreet to conciliate. But their demand for decentralization must be gained unless the processes of prumbling are to go on more rapidly and fatally than

des the fundamental feature of busisee thus indicated, there will be grave difpolicy, local and general; there will a renewal of the old strife between conservatives and radicals; there will be rancorous protestations from ag-grieved districts, and of course there will be e chronic wranglings of rival bosses, from maker LITCHMAN to Printer Bu-CHANAN, from Truck Driver McGuins to Carpet Worker Monnison, from Grocer TURNER to Spinner HOWARD, from Barrel

Caker SCHILLING to Cockalorum POWDERLY.
On the whole, the likelihood is that Mr. POWDERLY will continue to held office for smother year, and that a few constitutional changes will be brought about in the line of decentralization through a liberal policy re-specting trade districts. These things are of more consequence to the organization it-self than to mankind outside of it.

There is one pertentous fact that the dele-gates may well think about when not otherise engaged. It is, that while the order of the Knights of Labor has suffered an enormous decline of strength during the past Tebor, has reached very formidable di-monatons within the year. It embraces at least a score of the most ful trades unions in the United States besides lesser ones; its membership has in a short time grown so great as to challenge the superjority of Mr. Powpanty's order; its rules and methods are far more sat-isfactory to unionists in general than those of the Knights of Labor; it is against the centralization that s at times almost stranded the latter; it cannot be made subject to the bosses, at once petty and domineering, who have so often brought the latter to shame; it fosters the independence of the various crafts, unlike the latter, which crushes it; it has no big Board that can squander the funds as the latter has; its expenses are but a trifle in compar-ison with those of the latter; it is under the management of men who follow ways far more practical than those of the bos the Knights, and who, moreover, perform their duties for less than one-fifth of the salaries paid to the latter.

It is time for the Knights of Labor to drive off the shame, mercenaries, frauds, salary grabbers, and braggarts who have so long sung to their skirts while devouring their noe, and using them for ends which wery honest man must despise.

The German Invasion of Samos.

When the last mail steamer left Samos the weive islands of that little kingdom seemed to be on the eve of exciting events. Thirtyone hundred soldiers and marines had landfrom German war ships to convin-Maringoa that he is no longer King, and that TAXABERS, who for many months has been flying his rebel flag within thirty miles of the capital, has become the ruler of Samon. Maximon, disputing the accuracy of this information, had collected a small army and intended to demonstrate that, in spite of the Germans, he is still quite a lively potentate. The next steamer is likely to bring us news of the decisive result of this

sad misunderstanding.

The rival chiefs of Samoa have for half a century kept the islands in a ferment. Scions of former reigning families come to the front every few years, and make feeble and not very sanguinary efforts to regain the soversign rights their ancestors enjoyed. Tweive years ago the rival claimants patched up a peace, and Samoa for a while had the distinction of being ruled by three Kings, who sat together on the same throne. The sot that the natives all profess Christianity has not eradicated their fondness for desul tory civil warfare. In war as in peace, however, the Sabbath is a day of rest, and missionaries have passed from one hostile camp to the other on Sunday, giving both the benefit of the same sermon.

The Germans have espoused the cause of Tamasese, the rival claimant to the throne,

only because they have a serious quarrel with the ruler who has been on top for several years. They assert that MALIETTA has per-entited his people to rob the German plants-

tions, which cover 15,000 acres of the fertile islands, and that his soldiers assaulted Ger-man sallers who celebrated the Emperor's birthday on shore a little hilariously last spring. For these wrongs the German squadron had orders to demand satisfaction. MALIETOA, counting too confidently upon the support of England and the United States. the other powers represented in Samoa, rode a rather high horse, and so the angry Ger-mans holated the flag of TAMARKSE.

mans hoisted the mag of TAMARISM.

It is probable that MALIETOA has made a blunder which he will have ample leisure to repent in the dignified retirement that awaits him. The North German Gazette asserts that the relations of the three powers to Samoa will remain the same in spite of the fall of MALIETOA. That England will not interfere to save him is quite evident from the fact that, upop assurances from Germany that her Samos, England has instructed her Consul at Apia to maintain a strict neutrality. He has evidently little to hope from our Govern-Germany last year we promptly recalled Mr. GREENBAUM for declaring MALIETOA under

the protection of our flag.

As long as their subjects control the trade of Samos and thrive at it, the three powers are not likely to care very deeply what par-ticular dusky person is the nominal ruler. If the native régime cannot fairly well mainain order and foster industry, some better machinery for the government of the islands will sooner or later be devised.

The First Two of the Prepared Speeches. There is something very singular in the two speeches delivered on Saturday by President CLEVELAND in Western cities.

It has been announced upon authority that the President undertakes this journey for self-educational purposes only. He has never before travelled outside of the region bounded on the North by the Adirondacks, on the East by Boston, on the South by Richmond, and on the West by Cleveland, Ohio. He wants to visit the giant West and the prosperous South in order to inform himself as to what has been done and what is doing there. He goes as an observer and a student.

Yet in both of the speeches already pro-nounced by Mr. CLEVELAND he has assumed the attitude of an instructor in local history and statistics. To the people of Indianap-olis he recited the details of the early history of their town, and at Terre Haute, later on the same day, he instructed his audience in matters concerning which they are much better informed than he can possibly be at

the present stage of his progress.

Mr. CLEVELAND reached Indianapolis at sleven o'clock in the forencon. His speech was delivered at the State House half as hour later, the intervening thirty minutes having been spent by the President in a car-riage surrounded by a hollow square of citizens all wearing tall hats, and preceded and followed by noisy bands of music. It is therefore obvious that whatever facts about Indianapolis he was able to impart to the twenty-five thousand people who had as-sembled to hear his ideas, must have been acquired either before he left Washington or on the journey out. It was the same at Terre Haute, where the stay was still briefer. The President was fairly snatched from his Pullman car, and hoisted up be fore the crowd to make his speech. The character of the two addresses shows beyond the possibility of doubt that they were not the spontaneous product of the occasio or the fruit of actual observation on the spot, but belonged to a series carefully prepared before leaving Washington.

What sort of preparation has been be stowed by Mr. CLEVELAND upon his series of Western speeches? The question leads to a matter of some delicacy, which it is not litogether pleasant to discuss.

Respect for the office of the Chief Magistrate deters us from subjecting Mr. CLEVE-LAND to the indignity of the parallel column; nevertheless, literary conscience requires that the source of his eloquence should be plainly indicated. We print below one continuous passage from the Indianapolis speech, broken at intervals by the fragments of another continuous passage from the arrepository of general information:

"Indianapoils was 'first actited in 1810.'"
["Indianapoils was first settled by Jour Poors in March, 1810."—The American Oyclopedia.]
"One year thereafter its population numbered fifteen

["In about a year from that time it numbered 11 families."—The American Optiopedia.]
"Chosen as the seat of the State Government in 1821."

I "Is was chosen as the seat of the State Government in January, 1821."—The American Optiopedia.] "It was about that time laid out as a town and give:

("At the same time the Legislature gave it its present name and appointed Commissioners t lay the first as a town."—The American Cyclopedia.] "It had no incorporation until 1880." ["It was incorporated in 1838,"—The America

"And did not receive a city charter till 1847." ["And received American Cycloped

This passage in Mr. CLEVELAND's speech is lifted bodily from the American Cyclopedia. The slight changes in language changes of the verb's mood, or of the con struction from the affirmative to the negative expression of the same idea—are such as in dinary cases of plagiarism serve to establish the intent of the literary pilferer. As is usually the case, the alterations have not improved the rhetoric; for example, in twisting the Cyclopedia's statement that the 'Legislature gave" to Indianapolis its present name, Mr. CLEVELAND falls into the vulgar and indefensible error of affirming that Indianapolis "was given" its present name. "It was incorporated in 1836," says the Cyclopedia; "it had no incorporation until 1836," says the President. "It received a city charter in 1847," says the Cyclopedia; 'it did not receive a city charter till 1847,'

In the case of Terre Haute, the use made of the Cyclopedia's language was less direct; yet the most casual comparison of the de scription of Terre Haute in the Cyclopedia with the President's speech proves that the atter had its inspiration and origin in careful study of that standard authority:

"I am told that Terre Haute is one of the most beauti al cities of which Indians can boast." ["It is well built, and has broad streets ornament

ed with shade trees."—The American Opciopedia.)
"The name of your city indicates its beautiful and ("It is situated on an elevated plateau."-The

American Cyclopedia.]

"The rich and fertile country all about it."

["It is the sentre of trade for a rich and populous region."—The American Cyclopedia.]

"Its excellent means of transportation and communi-("The city is an important railroad centre....It is connected with Lake Eric by the Wabash and

Eris Causi...The Websah Siver is navigable."-["There are numerous large factories, " "
Fork packing is autensively carried on."—The
American Cyclopolis.]

As the sixteen volumes of the American Cylopedia are not commonly found among the furniture of a traveller, it is fair to assum that the speeches already delivered, together with those designed for points further along the line, were all composed and committed to memory at the White House in the inter-vals of public business. Unless the whole

pratorical scheme should be at once remod elled in consequence of this surprising closure, the inhabitants of St. Louis, Chic Madison, Kapas City, Minneapolla, Mem-phia, and other points on the route will be enabled to foretell with tolerable accuracy the speeches which the President intends to make when he reaches their respective towns. Few libraries do not contain the

American Cyclopedia. We shall not attempt to characterize Mr. CLEVELAND's appropriation of the Cyclope-dia's facts and phrases. We are quite sure that Mrs. CLEVELAND is not a party to the proceeding. Up to the present time she has undoubtedly listened to the well-rounded periods of the President's speeches without a suspicion that the language was not original with him, or that the facts and ideas were drawn from any other source than his own private stock of geographical and historical knowledge.

Protection Marching Through Georgia The most powerful journal in Georgia and one of the most powerful journals in the South is the Atlanta Constitution. The Dem-ocrat in public life who most completely rep-resents the Constitution's ideas of Democracy s Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, who has just accepted the invitation to open the Fiedmont Exposition next week. There is no doubt that the selection of Mr. RANDALL was made ieliberately and with purpose. The attraction of capital and the expansion of the iniustrial interests of Georgia are among the results which are hoped for from the Ex-position. The continuance of the protection colley is indispensable to the growth and development of industrial Georgia. It was natural that the Democratic statesman who has defended that policy from the assaults of a section of his own party should be asked to set in motion the machinery of an exhibition designed to give an impulse to the manufactures of the State.

Another sign of the direction which the

minds of progressive and far-seeing Geor-gians are taking is the declaration of the Atlanta Constitution that Mr. ALFRED HALL Colquitt, the present junior Senator in Congress from Georgia, must be succeeded by a man whose opinions as to the tariff are in line with those of the people of the State and with the interests of the State. The term of Mr. Conquery ends on March 8, 1880. He is a tariff for svenue man. The Constitution evidently relies upon the unpopularity of his views in this regard to offset the very considerable strength and popularity he has in other directions. Mr. Conquirt was a Major in the Mexican and a Major-General in the civil war, and was Governor for six years. He is strong with the great prohibition element, and the various religious denominations think well of him; indeed, he is a good deal of a temperance orator and religious exponent himself. He has been a very popular man. Yet the ablest and most influ newspaper in Georgia, fully aware of the lements of his strength, evidently believes that they are as nothing compared with the weakness inevitable from professing eco-nomic views whose effect would be hostile to the growth of the State.

All this is but another sign and symptom of the great protectionist revival which is going on in the Southern States. It is a movement which cannot be too carefully studied by the Democrate in the Fiftieth Congress, and by Democrats everywhere. There is no danger that the Republicans will not watch it assiduously; and they will profit by it if the Democratic party allows hem the opportunity.

Mr. George Crying "Fraud."

As Mr. HENRY GRORGE goes on with his campaign, he waxes warmer and warmer. Apparently he will be in a condition of high incandescence by the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. He is persuad-ing himself that his party is developing immense strength, and the heavens will tremble with his howls of disappointment after election day—that is, if he is really selfgullible enough to believe the extraordinary assertions he makes. One of these is worth quoting, as a specimen either of his illusion his speech at Dunkirk on Thursday last: "And make no mistake. We propose to carry New Tork. We can be beaten only by the most outrageous fraud."

It will be remembered that Mr. GEORGE whined after the election in this town last year, making the absurd assertion that not all the votes cast for him were counted. He s going to repeat the performance.

That is, he is going to make a false charge against the purity of elections, and become calumniator of the city and the State of New York. It is not a manly or a decent part to play if Mr. GEORGE does not believe in the truth of his groundless charges. If he does believe in them, his mental condition infits him for the duties of the Secretary of State's office.

The Canvass in Ohio.

Are the wiser Democrats of Ohio encour ging Gen. Tom Power in his attempt to make the present campaign a canvass for ree trade and for CLEVELAND? We don't believe it.

It must be the foois in the party that are neouraging Gen. Tom PowerL. Yet the result of their united endeavors may be instructive, and therefore valuable.

Who got control of the Democratic State The Democratic party this time, not the Mugwumps. You may be sure of that.

The Hon, WILLIAM L. PUTNAM of Maine is too good a Democrat and too able a man to waste on a so-called Joint Commission, one side of which has power to bind its Government, while the other side hasn't.

What in the world did the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Pittsburgh mean when they greated Mrs. CLEVELAND with the words of JEHOVAH to ABRAHAM: "In thee shall all the nations of the earth be blessed"?

We are requested to announce the appear ance of a new periodical, to be known as the Journal of Morphology, A giance at the pro-gramme of the first number induces us not nly to comply with this request, but also to print the table of contents entire: 1. Sphyranura Osleri, a Contribution to American

Hatmidbology.

1. Davelopment of the Compound Eyes of Crangon.

2. Eyes of Holluses and Arthropods.

3. The Phylogenatic Arrangement of the Haurosids.

5. A Contribution to the History of the Germ Layers in Clopaine.

6. The Germ Hands of Lambrious.

7. Davelopment of the Eyes of Vespa, with Observations on the Ocelli of some Insects.

We beg leave to welcome our esteemed saur paid contemporary to the widening field of American journalism, and to wish it suc as brilliant as VESPA's own eyes—bless them!

The plan of saving the Kearsarge from the

junk shop and the scrap heap by putting a pair of cheap, old-style engines in her. so bringing her repairs within the legal limit, seem very sanzible. The people are not concerned as to whether the famous old craft goes a knot as to whether the tamous old crait goes a know faster or slower, but only that the conqueror of the Alabama shall not disappear from the navy sooner than is necessary. Probably Con-gress, if appealed to, would direct that both the Kearsarge and the Hartford should be

specially excepted from the twenty-per-cent. repair law. But Secretary Whither does well meanwhile to fit up the former with inferior engines, to make sure that she is spared. These two vessels deserved exceptional treatment from our country, as Naison's flegship Victory deserved and received it from England.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S fate in the State of New Tork depends upon the conduct of Mr. Hill and his friends during the consing few months. Mr. Hill controls the situation. He has only to pass the word, and the Democratic State ticket will be deteated by a majority that will kill Mr. CLEVELAND'S chances for a delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1888.—
Raneas Otty Journal.

Gov, HILL is not in the habit of defeating Democratic State tickets. He is in the habit of electing them. So high is the Administration's opinion of the Governor's ability in that respect, and of his immense popularity, that Mr. CLEVELAND looks to him for renomination and reflection. But Mr. CLEVELAND is not getting election of Mr. CLEVELAND were at stake next month, it is probable enough that Mr. Hill, however strict and loyal his conception of party duty, might be unable to hold all or any-thing like all of his partisans to the support of

The arrest of King Jaja of Oporbo for beheading 150 of his subjects who traded through other agents than his own was a timely indi-cation of British commercial rights. The dusky potentates of West Africa used to find the blackmailing of foreign traders and the plundering of caravans a lucrative method of filling their treasuries, but of late they seem more disposed to cease opposing the extension of commerce in their domains, and seek, intead, to control it through their own deputies. But the beheading of the customers rival firms could not be countenanced in mer-cantile circles, and the British Consul is perectly justified in putting a step to it by arrestng the offender.

NEW SHIPS, ENGINES, AND GUNS.

The 6,000-ton Vessels—The Wenderful Dyn-amite Gun—The Pacumetic Carriage. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—An important part of the week's work of the Navy Department is the success of the Board on the 6,000-ton Bar-row battle ship in bringing the estimates of its cost within the appropriation made by the last Congress. There is now a margin to spare of \$124,000 before reaching the amount allowed. Most of this is due to reductions of the original estimates on the hull and equipment, but there is also a saving on the pusumed cost of the steam machinery, under alterations in the plans. The most gratifying feature in the completed result is that the high speed of 18 knots is to be obtained. This is exceptional even in unarmored cruisers like the Esmeralda and the Naniwa Kan, and is not to be found in a dozen vessels of that class, taking all the fleets of the world together. It is not to be found at all in medium armor-clads like the Rischuelo, the Admiral Nachimoff, and the Im-

target to insure a successful explosion, if that target should be of the size of a vessel of war. The problem is not entirely the same when the target is moving, as is habitually the case with a hostile fleet engaged in a bombardment, and this element is the more to be considered, since the time occupied by the flight of a projectile from the dynamite gun is much inner than it would be if propelled from a powder gun. Nevertheless, since the exact time of flight is as calculable in the former case as in the latter, it is possible to make the customary allowance in aiming for a change of place by the moving vessel. Besides, since the dynamite gun can be manufactured at a small cost, it would be possible to put a great many of them in position in any harbor to be defended, and to carrefully plot out the spaces which they are to protect, so that the sizet ranges corresponding to given pressures of the compressed air could be known beforehand. One point which the successful experiment with the Silliman has not settled is the effect of the dynamite gun when used against armor equivalent to that of a modern ironclad's. The thoroughness of the destruction effected in the case of the Silliman was suggestive; but that was an old wooden craft; and whether the desired effect of the explosive gelatine against heavy armor could be secured by such a degree of striking energy as remains in the projectile after its flight of a mile or a mile and a haif, remains to be shown. There is still doubt, however, that the current performances of the dynamite grun will lead to the acceptance of the dynamite grun will lead to the acceptance of the dynamite cruiser now building, provided she is satisfactory as to the other points in her contract.

Another pneumatic invention of importance which has been added to the navy during the plant in her contract.

Another pneumatic invention of importance which has been added to the navy during the plant in her contract.

Another pneumatic invention of a mile or a mile and of officers, has been ent

Fie, Fie, Mr. Cleveland!

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President was a wrapt in thought over the immensity of his venture into the great unknown that when he reached the depot to take the train he actually forgot his wife. When his to take the train he actually forgot his wife. When his carriage stopped at the ladies' entrance he elimbed out, started across the pavement, and went through the reception room and the depot without once looking behind. Mrs. Cleveland, however, helped herself out of the carriage and walked after him. She was saved from having to crowd her own way along by Major John M. Carson, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Leiger, who chanced to be by and to see the houser setting situation. Major Carriage spondent of the Philadelphia Leagur, who chanced to be by and to see the embarrassing situation. Major Carsos by an to see the embarrasing situation. Major Carson had escorted the President and his wife to Philadelphia on behalf of the Centennial Committee. He promptly stepped out of the crowd and offered his arm to Mrs. Claveland. She took it, and together they soon reached the train without further mishap. There she caught up with her husband and followed him into the car.

> QUEER WRINKLES. Too Much Color,

Mrs. Wabaah (of Chicago)—Do you consider t good tasts. Mrs. Broosy. to serve pie for breakfast? Rrs. Breesy (refactively)—Well. no, Mrs. Wabash, I hink it looks a triffs too estentations.

Practice Makes Perfect. Stranger (who has chanced in to a church edding)-What perfect self-possession the bride dis plays! Yes, sir. She has been married three times be-

Frightened Off. Street Car Conductor (to countryman)—If you saw him picking the gentleman's pocket, why lidn't you interfere, instead of letting him get away? Countryman—I saw that sign up there, "Heware of Pickpockets," an, bygoth, I was fraid to.

Where She is Ahead. Britisher (to Miss Bunker of Boston)—I un-erstand, Miss Bunker, that America hasn't much of a Miss Bunkey-Mg, sir: but she has somethi

GLADSTONE AT HOME

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Hawarden is happily out of the way of the tourist. The railway station is recognized only by the slowest of accommodation trains, for the village is one of profound indifference to the excitements of the political and commercial world. The home of the Gladstones is not only a trying distance from the station but so isolated that only very strong limbs, coupled with intense curiosity, can carry there any unbidden guest. It is still more remote from the bustling town of Ches-ter, to whose stream of trads it is a modest tributary. The distance from Chester to the lodge of the Duke of Westminster is a good wo-mile trudge over a turnpike not always in the best condition for either man or beast, and the journey to the Gladstone house is still

further, with no resting place between.

Nevertheless, so intense is the personal feeling which Gladstone inspires, and which has greatly increased in the last five years, that excursion parties are formed not only in England but in Scotland to visit Hawarden for the sole purpose of sending up volloys of cheers from the lawn around the simple but stately coun-try house. Hundreds walk from the Hawarden station or all the way from Chester, thinking nothing of fatigue, and gather in mass meeting on the driveway, waiting, as meekly as cattle in the fields, for the thrilling tones of the throat that has spoken England's highest thought in statesmanship and gone down with statutes of emancipation among the lowliest of her millions. Working away in his library, the old man is told that a crowd is outside and would be pleased to see him.

He drops his pen or book as soon as mental convenience will admit, dons an old hat, seeks Mrs. Gladstone, who throws some light wrap over her shoulders and a veil of black lace or slik netting over her very gray hair, and out they go together like boy and girl.

The lawn terrace is eight feet higher than

descending from a narrow platform. Standing on this platform the two Gladstones greet the people, who cheer and cheer and wave hats and handkerchiefs and umbrellas. Then if the old man be hoarse or not in mood for talk, Mrs. Gladstone, leaning over the edge of the platform, tells the people in a silvery, clear voice that Mr. Gladstone is delighted to see them and is thankful for the cordial feeling which brought them so far, but that, as he is not well, they will kindly accuse him from speaking. Cheers are mingled with expressions of sympathy, and if there be not too many of them Mrs. Gladstone invites them up to the platform, where a patient seems of handshaking is gone through with smiles on the old man's face and handness shining out of his glorious old eyes. It is not unusual for the excursioniats to bring little offerings with them of game or fruit or flowers, and the most graceful acknowledgments always follow their presentation.

them of game or fruit or nowers, and the most graceful acknowledgments always follow their presentation.

Before the happy growd, with material enough for three months' local gossip, is out of hearing—and they will be half an hour in sight—the old man of 77 is back in his Hibrary. He is there from an early hour in the morning, while not a sun worshipper nor a rival of the lark, he is up in time to catch the full breath of the morning after the sun has driven the form a way and warmed the air in the fields. He is carefully shaven every morning, and can do it for himself when he feels so disposed. He dresses, or rather is dressed by Mrs. Gladgtone with eare and taste, his linen being of the finest, his hoes eliken, his apparel brushed and kept in the most perfect condition by domestic skill. The family meet for morning prayers in the breakfast room, and the old man or one of his household, which contains several representatives of the Church, directs the service with earnest devotion.

Bonetimes he is out for a brisk stroll before

flowed at all in medium armor-clads like the Rischuelo, the Admiral Nachimoff, and the imperieus to which class the new Barrow battle ship belongs. It is believed however, that with her triple expansion engines and forest draught the American vessel will achieve eighteen knots, while carrying the heavy armor which her plans warrant. A noteworthy change recommended is that this vessel shall be built at Norfolk, instead of & Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk, instead of & Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of & Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of & Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of & Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of & Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of & Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the Brooklyn, as the built at Norfolk instead of the department and the other those of the Board. It is not unlikely that several different pins will be suggested for sharing the appropriation.

The opening of the proposals this week for the twenty-two sats of forgings for additional value of the Brooklyn and the built of the Brooklyn and the Brooklyn and the Brooklyn and the

scond noor, is a beautiful eight-foot pipe organ, whose mellow strains may be heard in the twilight all through the house and out over the fields when the family are together again for prayer and singing. He carries a book sometimes in his pocket when he goes walking; and after his neryous tone has been refreshed by the quickened circulation of the blood, he takes the book outsits down on a stump or dry spot of earth—being cautious about damp—and reads just long enough to find some group of statistics he had been hunting or to uncover some furtive fact that had eluided his vigilance or escaped the great cage of his memory. Then he is off again at an almost humorously quick trot; and it takes a trained pedestrian to keep up with his obstinate, springy stride.

He rarely reads or writes long at a time. He never does either immediately before or after eating. He always eats sparingly, but of the most nutritious food, whose preparation is personally supervised by Mrs. Gladstone or some member of the household. He likes a glass of claret or champagne with his idnnar, and plenty of sprightly conversation; but he will do without the wine and not miss it if the talk be vivacious. His conversational capacity is evidently boundiess. Having a memory almost phenomenal in range and tenacity, he draws upon it as gayly as a winter upon his cellar; and, like wine, the oldest stock is often the most delicious. He can summon personal recollections of interesting men in all walks of life with spontaneous accuracy; and only those who have heard him at the table, when all political care was dismissed for the day, can credit the amaxing range of his acquaintance with the curious and pleturesque life of England wholly apart from its politica.

He is merry as a child when acting host or being a private guest; but, however gay his talk, there is always a pervading dignity in his bearing and language, and no ope will ever presume to be familiar with him. Lowell says, you remember, thas John Million was not a man to be slapped upon the b

which the walls are adorned and the tables strewn.

When at work Mr. Gladstone is a serious and absorbed man. There are thousands of books in the house, most of them in the shelving of the large chief library. He said to your correspondent that the only rewards ever paid by him in his family were given for discovery of new places to put books. His idea of order is so acute and his consciousness of place so distinct that although he uses no catalogue, he knows perfectly well what books he has covering any line of investigation, and he can go directly to the spot and shelf to get the particular one he may happen to desire. His library is one of standard works only; he has no room and no toleration for mere book redundancy. Many of his finest sets of great works are presentation autograph copies. Intrinsically his is probably the most valuable private library in England, if not in the world. Science, art, poetry, travel, have all loved to nour their riches into his lap, and all have found in him a lover and a student.

His mode of working is persistent and characteristic. He never reads a book through at once unless it be a short one or its subject matter merely recreative. If reading for results, for the clearing up of doubt, for the

construction of an argument, for the strengthening of a conviction, he stome as soon as he feels that a substantial smin has been made; and then he reads the same over twice or harice, be it paragraph or page or twice or harice, be it paragraph or page or twice or harice, be it paragraph or page or twice or harice, be it paragraph or page or twice or harice, be it paragraph or page of that he can almost repeat its text. He has for surplusage the scent of a hunter for a false trail. He will leap over parts of books as bilthesomely as the jumper takes the ditches and the fences on the way to the fox cever. He has ready reads Froude for history, because he likes highways and daylight for facts and dislikes the delays of exoursion into the undergrowth and almobery of a man's imaginative treatment of them.

He does little desultory reading of late years. He reads for a definite purpose. He has always had this scientific habit. To the owes his thorough mastery of every subject upon which he has epent time. To it he owes his ignorance of many subjects which have never come within the duties of his state. He never read, even when a young man, for the mere sake of reading. Whatever subject occupied his thoughts, to that he confined all his mental occupation. This is why he has mastered the Iriah question so late in life. For most lenglishmen in never before was worthy their grave consideration. It is safe to say that even now few of them know how little or how big the island is, or whether the inhabitants are cannibals. The true kenglishmen is a very hear readiled. He when he force of the dever young men around Paragli worried Gladetons in his old occarion days into beginning the investigation of Iriah history, he felt, he acknowledges, an avoid thrill of apprehension, which scon became anylous regret that he had not sooner takes up that question. To-day no Iriahman surpasses him in minuteness, clearness, or breadtof knowledge upon it, and the precision with which he can elucidate any portion of it is as assonishing to

which are can elisticate any portion of it is as asionishing to men like Justin McCarthy, as it is beneficial to the great reparation which the old man has undertaken as the growning act of his life.

He rarely writes out a speech, but he thinks its partie with such exactness, he plans it so clearly and allots its material is so orderly a way in his mind that even when he speaks with absolute unpreparedness his language and ideas have the same stamp of polished and adroit preparation which is apparent in his greatest efforts. His political sagacity is always on the watch for phrases that will puzzle or thwart his opponents. To this is due that foxy cleverness with which he evades questions when seeming to meet them. His car is full of musle, and to that its due the fine sonorousness of even his most careless paragraphs. His tongue is rich in classic fancy, and his lips are accustomed to drinking at the old fountains of poetic conceits. To this is due the grace and ornamentation of his diction. Past seventy-seven, young in eye, in step, in heart, he is a marvel of vigor, physical and mentalt and when he quits the rural poace of lawarden for the political stump, as he will in a few weeks, he is certain to fill the whole country once more with fresh and powerful impetus for home rule.

POLITICS IN PIER COUNTY.

How They Smile and Frown on Aspirants to

MILFORD, Pa., Oct. 2.-John C. Westbrook of this village has been for thirty years Pro-thonotary, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Courts of Pike county, and will be elected this fall to these offices for another term of three years. Until within twelve years past some other aspirant went through the formality of opposing "John C," for those offices, but it was then given up as a waste of time, and he never has any opposition any more. But although no ope runs against him the veteran candidate goes through the county.

more. But although no ope runs against him the veteran candidate goes through the county. even to the remotest backwoods districts, and calls on the voters to come out strong on election day, just the same as if some other fellow was opposing him, and working like a beaver to beat him. He always takes his gun and dogs with him, and knocks over a deer or two while making his rounds. His brother, Capt. Lafaystic Westbrook, was sent to the Legislature from Pike county six terms, and then he moved over the line into Monroe county, so that some one else could have a chance at legislative honors in Pike. He had hardly become a resident there before they made him a Judge, and wanted him to go to the Senate.

The strange partiality of politics in Pike county is shown by comparing the case of Citizen John Van Gaden with the cases of the Westbrook brothers. Van Gaden is as good a Democrat, as reputable a citizen, and as true a party worker as there is in the county. Thirty-five years ago he wapted to be Sheriff. The voters chose some one else. He appeared regularly in the field as a candidate for Sheriff for twenty-one years, but the other fellow got there every time. Then Mr. Van Gaden came out for County Treasurer, but was not called to the place. Since then he has solicited this, that, and the other county office, as regularly as the years rolled by, but his fellow clitzens have as regularly postponed his selection. This fall he came forward with a request to be nominated for County Commissioner, but the nows how to get or charges his party with ingratitude, but goes home, works the best he knows how to get out the vote and keep up the reputation of the county for big Democratic majorities, and lays his pipes for carrying him into some office the next year. He is getting a little gray in the pursuit of place and the service of his party, but he never loses faith in the idea that he will get there eventually. He will be a candidate for County Commissioner again next year.

The variety of complicated chairs in the the stres make it a matter of concern to get safely seated. To women the problem is rendered further difficult by busties. A Sow reporter watched two girls as they took places in front of him. If you have ever seen a pot took go curl himself up for a nap near the firepiace, you have a fair idea of how these girls got into their seats. They added to the dog's manouvres the sinuous grace of the eat, who nestice down for the same purpose. The deg, you remember, takes a good look at the vicinity, and selects the spot where he will lie. He scans it closely, and, keeping his eyes upon it, turns clear around. Then he turns around again, and as the revolution continues he gradually settles down, and down, and down, until at the end of perhaps the fourth round he is tion continues he gradually settles down, and down, and down, and down, and down, until at the end of perhaps the fourth round he is on the foor, his tail curied up in front of him, his paws stretched out, and his nose upon them. It takes nice calculation on the dog's part to get down as he desires. These girls having found their piaces with reasonable directness, locked at them carefully and turned round. They could not well wist their nacks about as the dog does to see that they twist their nacks about, as the dog does, to see that the do not secape their mark, but they settle slowly, with an undulatory motion, after the manner of the cat. That great tournure, you know, is classic as well as rigid, and it only needs that it shall be crushed in the right way it only needs that it shall be crushed in the right way for it to resume its original form without accident when the pressure is released; but if a sideways pressure is exerted upon it it becomes a critical moment for the dress. Now, it does not follow that a girl can all directly down upon the tournure with safety to it. It is a resch olirant creation, and resents being driven. It may be coaxed, but an attempt to subdue it at one fell swoop is coaxed, but an attempt to subdue it at one fell swoop is likely to end disastronely. for it will alip away to one side, and then, if it is not hopelessly out of place, the waster will have to begin all over again. So the girls had to come down slowly, waving their bedies from side to side, bringing pressure to bear upon the tournurs gently, and finally inclunating themselves into their chairs when the bustle wasn't thinking.

Pickaniany Transportation in Goorgia.

From the Century. One day a large family of slaves came through the fields to join us. The head of the family, a venerable negre, was mounted on a mile, and safely stowed away Schind him in pockets or begs attached to the blanket which covered the male were two little pickaninnies, one on each side. This gave rise to a most important invention—i. e., "the best way of transporting pickanin-nies." On the next day a mule appeared in column cov-ered by a blanket with two pockets on each side, each containing a little negro. Yery soon old ten-files or strong canvas was used instead of the blanket, and often strong can was used instead of the blankst, and often sen or fifteen pocksis were attached to each side, so that nothing of the mule was visible except the head, tail, and feet, all she being covered by the black woolly heads and bright shining eyes of the little darkies. Oc-casionally a cow was made to take the place of the mule; this was a decided improvement, as the cow furnished rations as well as transportation for the babies.

Only Fred. This is, indeed, posthumous fame! Alparty strong and wise and great Picks up the shadow of a name, And runs it as a candidate. Tis not Ulyspes—he is dead, But only Fred.

There's nothing great in him, you know, And nothing strong, and nothing wise, Nor has he ever chanced to show That any value in him lies. He is a Grant—that may be said, But only Fred.

If this were not absurdly queer "Twee sad, when all is said and done; We vote for men and measures here, Not merely for a father's son. The name, and not the heart or head, Was left to Fred.

No glowing words that men may speak 'Tis not Ulysses-he is dead,

WHAT POLITICIANS ARE SAYING.

The Ninth Judicial district comprises the whole of the Twelfth ward, which is the portion of the city, east and eved above lighty-distin street and below the Harlem River and Spayson Dayvil Creek. For fully twenty years the District Judge has been taken from the eastern, or Harlem, part of L. As both Democratic and Lepublican nominations seem likely so go in that direction again the western the waters for Manhattanville. Carmanaville

this year, the voters in Manhattanville, Carmanaville and above think of running a candidate of their own.

The leaders of the various fastions of the Democracy have each of they this year a club at which to meet and confer—the Tammany people at the Narragansett the County Democrats at the New Amsterdam, and the Irving Hallites at the Beymour.

There are 1,250 Italian voters in the city of New York, 300 Fresich voters 2,250 Polish voters, 2,000 Hungarian voters, and in the Tenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second districts nearly 7,000 Behmion voters.

districts mearly 7,000 Behemian veters.

If all the claiments for poll cierks were to get recognition from the Felice Board, and all the parties were to "bug" and "man" the districts, the result would be something like this: Is would take a.ees persons to receive and sanyase she votes, and 14,610 to distribute the halicts, so that 20,000 patriotic New Yorker would be bugy on election day with the mare routine business conpected with the franchise.

The soldiers on Governor's island vote in the city of New York, and the First Election district of the First Assembly district used to be the place where their hallots were cast. Since last year they have an election district of their own, which is the Twenty-fifth of the First Assembly. There were registered on Governor's Island last pear thirty-five voters, and from Bedlow's Island 2. Castle Garden furnished as many and the police boat ten.

In 1885, on a straight party fight, the Democrate ear-

In 1886, on a straight party fight, the Democrais car-ried the Tenth Assembly district for Governor by a plorality of 91 votes in a total of 0,000. In 1886, with the Labor movement at 18 finsh, the Democratic majority in the Tenth was 1,257. The total vote had risen majority in the Tenth was 1,307. The total vote had risen to 8,000. It is a poor "third party" movement that doesn't out both ways. The Tenth is a German district.

Mayor Hewitt is singular among the Chief Magistrates of this city as one who during his term of siles that appointed to official position on relative, partbar, clerk friend, or personal follower. The same is not true of any of his predecessors known to this genera-

The moss populous election district in the city of New York is the Eighteenth of the Fourteenth Assembly. Within an area of a few hundred feet, extending from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, and from Avenue A to Avenue B, it east last year 415 votes for Mayor, which represents a gopulation of 2,000 on a single block. The most sparsely populated election district on Manhattan Island is the Thirty-second of the Kineteenth Assembly, it agtends for balf a gaile below Fort George, for a mile above, and from the Harism Eiver to the Hudson. It easts about 500 votes.

Leaders change and parties shift rapidly in the annexed district across the Harlem. A few years ago the Republicans there followes quorge H. Forster, the County Democrats Franklis Edsop, and the Tammany Hall people H. D. Purroy and E. T. Word. Tony Hartman was the Irving Hall leader. New Francier is a Tammany man, Hidson is out of sphilites. Purroy is a County Democrat, and Wood was an Irving Hall delegate to the Saratogs Convention. Mr. Hartman dief a few weeks are, but was as the time a member of the Tammany Hall organization. Must of the German district leaders in New York begin political life by opposing Fammany Hall, but in their later days are its adharants.

J. Edward Egil, who has been nominated for Secretary of State by the Progressive Labor party, is a native of Glen Cove, Long Island, and is 96 years of age. He is a mechinist by trade, was formerly a "walking delegate," and is a writer on trade themes. He is said to have been a candidate on the workinsman's tickst for Assembly in this city in 1878, and for State Senator in 1879, but the official returns of these years do not reveal my number of votes cast for him except as incline the list of "scattering."

SUNBEAMS.

-The Prince of Wales is said to be an expert performer on the banjo.

—A Florida fown boasts that it "can show up more people to meet trains than any place of its size in the South."

-Mme. Patti has ordered a banjo from Mr. Funkenstein of Liverpool, and it is supposed she intends to learn to use it herself. —A Paris correspondent says that broad-

brimmed hats and "peg-top" trousers are the coming things for men of fashion.

—The remains of a boy who was drowned nine years ago were found in England recently, and recognized by his boots and a tooth.

-A Scotchman living in Holyoke, Mass., who wagered his money on the Thistle, is going to raffle off 20 hens and chickens to get money to settle up.

—A fox that had been kept captive by a Connecticut farmer escaped a few nights ago, and was found the next morning caught by its chain in a neigh

bor's hen roost.

—A Franklin county thief is denounced as the meanest man alive, not because he stole a pumpkin from a preachar, but because "the pumpkin was a pres

-St. Petersburg expects another great trial of Anarchiets this year, when the cases of some fifteen Russian officers charged with various political crimes will be disposed of.

-Miss Nellie Shaw and Mrs. I. P. Long-fellow held the reins in a horse trot at a Maine fair. Miss the purse of 20 evenly.

—With \$3,000 capital a Connecticut man

went to Australia a year and a half ago and put his money into skating rinks. It is said that he now owns fourteen rinks and that they not him \$75,000 a year.

—The paster of a colored church in Brad-

ford, Pa., complains that he gets only \$172 enlary, that there are no perquisites, and that upon the occasion of the only marriage in his church within a year the presid-ing elder did the job and pocketed the fee. -Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of the German Grown Prince, who is betrothed to Princess Irone of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, will get as a wedding gift from the Provincial blot of Schles-wig seven painted windows for her palace at Kiel.

-Capt. Bill Kendrick, a temperance orator who took part in the recent Prohibition campaign in Florida told a Marion county andience on the Monday hefore the election that the majority for the dry tloket would be 167 in the securty, and that is exactly what is

-Mr. Murphy of Royalton, N. Y., and the widow Rogers of Springbrook met by chance a few nights ago in the Leckport police headquarters, where he had been taken for drunkenness and she for vagrancy. He popped the question through the bars and she gave her consent, and in the morning Justice Hickey mar-

-Gen. Butler is reported as having told a Kansas City reporter that when he was a young man he was examined for an appointment as a Department clark and came across this question: "What States and Terri tories would you erose in going from New York to the Pacific coast?" He didn't know, and so he wrote: "None; I would go around by Cape Horn."

-A young woman of Muskegon, Mich., so annoyed the neighbors by her plane playing that they made a complaint to the police. The matter was investigated, and a policeman was sent to tall her she must be more reasonable shout her muste. Thereupon she began playing louder than ever, stopping only for refreshments and kept it up until she fell from the plane stool in convulsions.

-The "Crowner's quest" over the bodies of the hundred and odd dead from the fire in the Exster theatre consured the authorities for allowing such a building to be used as a theatre, and added that "the juryunanimously consider the non-supply of any refreshment to them for several hours a blot on the legal system of the country." The Coroner made them strike this sentence out, and the London papers suggest that, with so many dead to think about, the jury ought to

-John Bright, writing to a Canada man on the temperance question, says: "The whole ques-tion and its solution must depend on public opinion, which may agree to restrictions which are important, but will for a long time, and perhaps always, refuse the absolute prohibition. It seems that a severe system of taxation is almost the only remedy which can be cess. With Canada and with the temperance party in the United States, I hope and wish that the temperance cause may prosper."

-The presents that will be on exhibition at the Vatican during the Pope's Jubilee include an altar the Vatican during the Fope's Jubiles include an altar-sent by the Bologness Commission. It is built of iniaid wood, and objects used in the celebration of the mass are of silver gilt or pure gold. The whole is valued at \$10,000. The gifts from the diocess of Milan alone will reach the value of \$70,000. A missionary sends from Burmah skins of two tigers, killed by himsoif, and the tusk of an elephant, carved in the form of a pirogue with tusk of an elephant, carved in the form of a pirogus with its rowers. Cantu sends many lace robes, made mostly by little children. Objects in opal glass are sent by the parish of St. Ambrogio. From Orleans comes a magnifi-cent standard of Joan of Arc, embrotdered by noble-ladies. The Frincess Clottide, in her retirement at Mon-callert, embroidered a white satis robe, with gold flow-ers, for the Pope. A book of the life and acts of Lee XIII., a model of painting and engraving, sent from Rel-gium, is called "Lee XIII." Stock of Gold. "A model of a monumental overant for Ni. Patter's is being made by a monumental organ for St. Peter's is being made by Caratile Coil, a celebrated organ maker. A celebrated sends a large barrel for wine. Four yards of fine lines are from a poor servant. Duke Scotti presents a finely-chinelled amphors, valued at 8000.

Cautton. The public is cautioned against sending any dvartisements designed for Tax Sux through the adver-sing agency of J. F. Phillips & Co., as we decline to